The Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) to aid teachers and students in keeping abreast of geography behind current news events.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

of

The National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific Society established for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

VOLUME XXIX March 19, 1951 NUMBER 23

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BECAUSE OF EASTER VACATION, THERE WILL BE NO BULLETINS ON MARCH 26. NEXT ISSUE WILL BE APRIL 2.

MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

TO BUENOS AIRES, METROPOLIS OF LATIN AMERICA (Bulletin No. 1), BRITISH RESIDENTS PRESENTED THIS CLOCK TOWER IN 1916

Bulletin No. 1, March 19, 1951

American Republics Talk Hemisphere Defense

ON THE day after Easter the foreign ministers of the 21 American republics will meet in Washington to discuss hemisphere defense. These men form the council of the Organization of American States and speak for nearly all the peoples of North and South America except Canada.

In addition to the United States, the countries included in the OAS are Mexico, the six Central American republics, three Caribbean island realms, and 10 South American lands. These 20 countries south of the Rio Grande are often lumped together under the term Latin America.

Spanish Colonized Most of Latin America

The "Latin" label has been applied to the 20 diverse nations because the one outstanding thing they have in common is their heritage from the Latin countries of Europe. Over each of the lands today remains a light or heavy veneer of culture, speech, and characteristics from the mother countries of Spain, Portugal, and France.

Spain has left the biggest legacy in Latin America. Except for Brazil, the largest of the 20 nations, and Haiti, the smallest, the entire region was colonized by Spain. Forms of Spanish are official in the 18 countries even though in some of them Indian dialects are spoken by more people than is the European tongue. Brazil speaks Portuguese and Haiti uses a form of French, each language having been borrowed from the respective mother country.

Latin America is roughly three times as big as the United States, but it has a somewhat smaller total population. Whereas the typical United States citizen is a lowlander, most Latin Americans live more than 1,000 feet above sea level. This is partly because much of Latin America is equatorial and people move up to escape the heat. The vast Amazon lowland is practically unpopulated compared to the Mississippi basin.

Another basic difference is that the United States was settled by families looking for homes while Latin America was first reached by soldiers and plunderers. The North American settled down on a 160-acre homestead while Latin America was seized in large chunks by privileged families. The average Argentine farm today is nine times as large as its United States counterpart.

Argentine Pampa Is Richest Region

Gold and other minerals lured Latin America's explorers and colonizers. Such minerals as gold, silver, tin, copper, nitrates, and manganese are still leading sources of national income. But mining does not support many people. Three-fourths of all Latin Americans are farmers and depend directly upon the soil for their food and clothing. The richest section, and that with the best climate, is the pampa of Argentina. Buenos Aires (illustration, cover), third-largest city in the Western Hemisphere, is the port and market for that area's wheat and beef.

Other leading exports of Latin America are oil, coffee, forest prod-

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NEAR IRKUTSK, A RUSSIAN VILLAGE OF UNPAINTED WOOD RISES STARKLY FROM THE SIBERIAN STEPPE OF ASIA (Bulletin No. 5)

The automobiles are a rarity, the church in the background a link with the pre-Soviet past. To outward appearances, this communist village is the same as it was in tsarist days. But now the surrounding farms are owned and controlled not by individual villagers but by the state. And the church, if it achieved the fate of some Russian houses of God, may have been used at times for grain storage. Red Dawn is the town's communist name.

Annapolis Digesting Newly Annexed Areas

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland's venerable capital on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, had a three-century period of slow and steady growth until New Year's day, 1951, when it suddenly jumped from 15,000 to 24,000 in population and from less than one square mile to more than five and a half square miles in area.

The expansion came about through the vote of 10 suburban communities to join their distinguished neighbor. Not only has the change brought more land and population to the 302-year-old city, but it has opened new channels, notably in the Eastport section, for increasing such industries as boatbuilding and repairing, and seafood packaging.

60 Old Houses and 150 Inhabitants

Many old-time Annapolitans still are dizzy from the overnight shift that transformed their colonial retreat into Maryland's fourth-largest incorporated city. As for the newly annexed areas, the linking of their future with that of Annapolis entitles them to share in its historic past, and in its present fame as the site of the United States Naval Academy. Back in 1694, when the Severn River port town became the capital of Lord Baltimore's Maryland Province, it was already a trading and shipping port of note. The tidewater Severn is an arm of Chesapeake Bay.

This early Annapolis boasted only 60 houses and about 150 inhabitants some four decades after its founding. Maryland's Governor Francis Nicholson looked forward to the time when it would rival English cities of wealth and position—a dream very nearly fulfilled in the years prior to the Revolutionary War.

The town was probably the first in the American colonies to be laid out according to modern principles of zoning and city planning. The State House (illustration, next page) was placed on the highest elevation in what was called State House Circle, with streets projecting from the circle like spokes of a wheel. It is said that Major L'Enfant adopted the basic Annapolis plan in laying out Washington, D. C.

Growing wealth from shipping and tobacco plantations soon gave Annapolis a brilliant social and cultural life. Rich planters built stately brick town houses in Georgian style along "gentlemen's row," a section between State House Circle and the river, where many of the homes may still be seen.

Pre-Revolution Heyday

King William's School, the St. John's College of today, was established as early as 1695, along with what is called the first public library in America. Little more than 50 years later, the community had one of the first colonial theaters, presenting Shakespeare's best plays.

Visitors called Annapolis the "Paris" and "Athens" of the New World, and met in the drawing rooms of its splendid homes the most prominent personages of the day—George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, Count Rochambeau, and others.

The first check to the town's growth came with the Revolutionary

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ucts, cacao, bananas, quebracho, chicle, wool, cotton, and sugar. Many countries have a specialty product—such as sugar in Cuba, coffee in Brazil, tin in Bolivia, and oil in Venezuela.

A traveler leaving Laredo and making a circle tour ending at Miami would traverse the Latin American nations in the following order:

	Approximate size	*Approximate population*
Mexico	3 times Texas	New York plus New Jersey
Guatemala	Tennessee	Tennessee
El Salvador	Half West Virginia	More than West Virginia
Honduras	Georgia	Nebraska
Nicaragua	Georgia	Nebraska
Costa Rica	Twice Massachusetts	Maine
Panama	South Carolina	Utah
Colombia	Three Californias	California
Ecuador	Montana (estimated)	Wisconsin
Peru	Twice Texas	Texas
Bolivia	Twice Texas	Kansas
Chile	Twice Montana	Twice Minnesota
Argentina	One-third United States	Twice Ohio
Uruguay	North Dakota	Florida
Paraguay	Montana	Colorado
Brazil	United States plus extra Texas	One-third United States
Venezuela	Texas plus Oklahoma	New Jersey
Dominican Republic	Half Kentucky	Maryland
Haiti	Vermont plus Rhode Island	North Carolina
Cuba	Pennsylvania	Half Pennsylvania

HENRICKS HODGE FROM THREE LIONS

ONE OF SOUTH AMERICA'S FAST-GROWING CITIES, MEDELLÍN IS COLOMBIA'S ECONOMIC CAPITAL

Living almost a mile above sea level, Medellín's 237,000 inhabitants have earned the nickname "Yankees of South America" by their energetic control of industry, agriculture, and mining.

Bulletin No. 3, March 19, 1951

World Has Many Ways of Calendaring Time

A GREEK government ban on a religious group which still uses the Julian calendar recently called attention to the fact that the world has many ways of calendaring time.

A year and a half ago, the new state of Israel officially adopted the ancient Hebrew calendar. In India and Pakistan alone, 14 calendar systems are locally important in addition to the widely used Gregorian, Mohammedan, and Hebrew. The Western world uses the Gregorian calendar.

Calendars Begin with Date of Great Importance

In international dealings, the many reckoning systems in use today throughout the world are as confusing as are the scores of languages and dialects spoken. So vexatious is the calendar problem internationally that the search for a system readily translatable into all others has gone on for at least a century. The old League of Nations considered some 500 calendar proposals in its day, and the United Nations now carries on the quest for simplification.

Each of the many systems is tied to a distinct era of time, beginning with an event of great importance to those whose lives it paces. All recognize the solar year of approximately 365¼ days as the calendar's keystone, even though some take many years to balance their calendar with the sun year's cycles.

Ancient Egypt provided the forerunner of the Western world's calendar. Julius Caesar, conquering the Egyptians in 45 B.C., used their system as the basis for his Julian calendar. It was the first to establish a year of 365¼ days, dividing the period into twelve months and providing for a leap-year day to take care of accumulated fractions.

In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordained a simple reform. Astronomers showed him that the sun year is some 11 minutes less than 365¼ days. In the course of a dozen Julian centuries, spring's first day had moved forward from March 21 to March 11.

To correct this, Gregory directed that October 4, 1582, be followed by October 15, and that leap-year days be omitted in the last year of each century except years divisible by 400 (as 1600). His reform reduced the annual error to 26 seconds, which will add up to one day about 4900 A.D.

Objection to Change

Practical as it was, the Gregorian calendar was accepted slowly. The British Empire, including its American colonies, did not adopt it until 1752. By this time 11 days had been lost to Britannia. Correction was made by decreeing September 2 to be followed by September 14. The Greek religious group still using the Julian calendar now is 13 days behind.

The Lord Mayor of London objected so strongly to losing 11 days of his year in office that the term end was advanced from October 28 to November 8, and there it has remained. Young George Washington, who had turned 20 the preceding February 11, had to wait until February 22 in 1753 to attain his majority.

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War. Despite the fact that four signers of the Declaration of Independence lived there—three in homes now standing—many citizens were sympathetic to England, and, at the close of the war, were deprived of their property and position in the community.

Later, the rise of Baltimore as an important commercial center drew from Annapolis much of its business and wealth. As years passed, the town seemed content to live quietly and pleasantly in the memory of its past, and in the shadow of the growing United States Naval Academy, founded in 1845.

Thus, in spite of new plans for development, Annapolis is not likely to forget that it was the lack of encroaching industry that saved her most prized possessions of today—the old Georgian mansions, the charm of shady mellowed streets, and the State House where George Washington spoke.

NOTE: Annapolis may be located on the National Geographic Society's map of the Northeastern United States. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For further information, see "'Delmarva,' Gift of the Sea," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1950; "Down the Potomac by Canoe," August, 1948*; "Maryland Presents—," April, 1941*; "Annapolis, Cradle of the Navy" (13 color photographs), June, 1936; and "A Maryland Pilgrimage," February, 1927. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00; issues unmarked are 50¢ a copy.)*

CLIFTON ADAMS

IN MARYLAND'S STATE HOUSE GEORGE WASHINGTON RESIGNED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, 1783

The historic event took place in the old Senate Chamber, on the first floor to the right of the portico. For a six-month period at the end of the Revolution, Annapolis was the capital of the infant United States while congress was meeting in that chamber. At the time, the building was under construction, having been started in 1772 and not finished until 1793.

Cart Holds Its Own in the Motor Age

ABOVE the whir of motors in a machine-driven world, the creak of a humble, slow-moving little vehicle called a cart can still be heard.

Drawn by horse, donkey, dog (illustration, next page), ox, and sometimes even by man, carts continue to move in untold millions over the highways and byways of the earth. They creak through grassy farm lanes and, in surprising numbers, bump down cobbled city streets and rattle over modern pavements. Since the dawn of history their wheels have turned to move the myriad commodities that have continually to be transported from place to place.

Sicily Says "Thank You" with a Cart

Along the jammed, war-torn roads of Korea the oxcart lumbers alongside steel tanks in the supply trains of communist forces, who drive before them other oxcarts filled with the pitiful belongings of fleeing people.

Halfway across the world in Sicily, one gaily decorated little cart has rolled onto the highway of international good will as a symbol of thanks from one country to another. Built to be sent to the United States as a present to General George Marshall, the Sicilian cart has painted on its sides the story of how Marshall Plan aid has helped the people of the Mediterranean island during the difficult years since World War II.

For untold centuries the cart has appeared in many guises. As the first wheeled vehicle invented by man, it was destined to be mother of a prodigious family of conveyances. While its offspring flashed by wearing different names and shapes, the crude farm cart of early man jogged through the millenniums largely unchanged. Present-day carts in Spain, Portugal, and South America are proof of this.

The Egyptian chariot was the first notable improvement of the cart. As far back as 1500 B.C. this finely made cart was an important part of the equipment of the Egyptian army. As the Old Testament, the *Iliad*, and other ancient writings record, it was the constant companion of the conqueror—fast for its day, sturdy, and deadly in battle. But, with its body mounted directly on the axle, it was far from comfortable.

Spurned by Men

After the Romans built such roads as the Appian Way, the Via Aurelia, and the highway north from the English Channel which later Britons called Watling Street, travel by wheel increased. Two carriage types were devised—the *reda* and the *carruca*. The Romans also adopted the four-wheeled farm wagon of the Greeks for hauling supplies. With decorations, this version was used for state occasions and pageants.

When the barbarians swept across Europe and the Roman Empire fell, Roman roads gradually fell into disuse and the development of the carriage reached a standstill. During medieval times it was used exclusively by women—a hardy lot, indeed, considering the lack of springs on the crude conveyances. Men chose an easy way out by deciding that it was unmanly to ride in them.

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Japan adopted the Gregorian calendar in the year 1873; China and Turkey, only two decades ago. The Soviet Union, adopting it in 1918, found the anniversary of its celebrated October Revolution shoved into November by the change.

China's old calendar, the Hebrew calendar, and others follow the ancient Babylonian rather than the Egyptian pattern. They give heed to the moon month of 29½ days, and the year of 12 moon months, or 354 days. They then intercalate (insert) a very short month every year or a near-average month every few years to balance lunar and solar years.

Both the old Chinese and the Jewish calendars insert seven extra months of normal length in the course of each cycle of 19 years. Ethiopians throw in an annual 13th month of five or six days, during which no one gets paid and no one pays rent. In Israel, it is now the year 5711; in Mecca, holy city of the Mohammedans, 1370; in Addis Ababa, 1943.

BRANSON DE COU FROM GALLOWAY

THIS 24-TON CALENDAR "HANGS" ON THE WALL IN MEXICO CITY'S NATIONAL MUSEUM

The Aztecs devised and used this calendar stone long before Cortés conquered them and made their Indian empire the basis for New Spain, now Mexico. At the center is the sun. Then come four rectangles symbolizing the elements earth, air, fire, and water. Other carvings indicate days and years. Priests computed the seasons and established festival days by using this stone.

Bulletin No. 5, March 19, 1951

New Geographic Map Shows Changing Asia

SINCE World War II, the Soviet Union—the world's largest country—has expanded its borders by an area more than equal to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. In addition, it has communized nine neighboring countries.

In the same period, Western nations linked by the North Atlantic Treaty have granted freedom to 13 Asiatic lands containing one-fourth of the human race.

Four-fifths of Earth's People

Recording this wholesale transformation in vast Asia and its western peninsula called Europe is a ten-color wall map of "Asia and Adjacent Areas" just completed by the National Geographic Society. The map is currently being distributed to agencies of the government and the United Nations and to schools and libraries. Nearly 2,000,000 members already have received it as a supplement to the Magazine for March, 1951.

The 37-by-29-inch sheet is drawn to a scale of 1:15,000,000, or 236.7 miles to the inch. It carries 7,646 place names, many of them new as a result of postwar changes. It charts about one-third of the world's land surface, on which live four-fifths of the earth's people. The map is a revealing summation of postwar Eurasian changes.

Russia, sprawled from the Bering Sea to the Baltic, is 2.87 times the size of the continental United States and counts one-third more people. Beyond its expanded west border but within its tight political orbit are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania.

On the east, Russia's satellites are the Mongolian People's Republic (former China's Outer Mongolia), and—heavily outweighing Yugoslavia's refusal to be a Russian puppet—China itself, with 452,000,000 inhabitants. Aggressive communism creates current turmoil in Korea, Indochina, Malaya, and Tibet.

Philippines Now Have Own Map Color

In contrast, six of the 13 Asiatic states newly controlling their own destiny have emerged from territory under Great Britain or British mandate—India (illustration, next page), Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Israel, and Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan). The word "French" has been dropped from the name Indochina, now composed of three French Union-associated free states—Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos. Syria and Lebanon were released from French-mandate status in April, 1946.

Once a territory of the United States, the independent Republic of the Philippines, born July 4, 1946, with American support and approval, carries its own map color. So does the 14-months-old Republic of Indonesia, comprising all the territory of the former Netherlands Indies except western New Guinea and near-by islands.

Palestine, as such, is gone from the map, its area mottled by the colors of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, among which it is partitioned, with the Holy City of Jerusalem itself split. The State of Jammu and Kashmir,

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At the beginning of the 15th century carriage stock went up. New varieties appeared. Covered carriages suspended on straps were an innovation. By the century's end even kings and princes were being induced to travel by coach. By 1670 carriage bodies were mounted on steel springs. This trick eventually bounced the wheeled vehicle into numerous new forms. New models bore such names as phaeton, curricle, whiskey, and gig. The tilbury took its name from a London coach builder, the stanhope from a British clergyman, and the landau from a town in Germany.

Meanwhile, the character of the simple cart took on the color of the country people who continued to use it through the ages. In Sicily carts carry Bible and history stories painted in panels on their sides. The jaunting car of Ireland is considered something of a national vehicle. The low-slung boatlike milk cart of the Netherlands is as characteristic of that country as the windmill.

NOTE: For additional information on carts and transportation, see "Land of the Painted Oxcarts" (Costa Rica), in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1946; "U. S. Roads in War and Peace," December, 1941; "Sicily: Island of Vivid Beauty and Crumbling Glory," October, 1927; and "Queer Methods of Travel in Curious Corners of the World," November, 1907 (this issue is out of print; refer to your library).

B. ANTHONY STEWART AND JOHN E. FLETCHER

ON CANADA'S GASPÉ PENINSULA A HOMEMADE DOGCART HELPS HAUL IN THE CATCH

North of New Brunswick Province, Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula projects between the St. Lawrence River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Here fishing divides with lumbering the honor of being the region's chief industry. The dog stands patiently, knee deep in the water, while father and sons dump cod from dory to dogcart. Carts were old when Jacques Cartier landed on the Gaspé in 1534, and they have lost none of their usefulness in the intervening centuries. The large fish—which father will not permit to get away—weighs at least 40 pounds.

claimed by both India and Pakistan, bears the color of neither—a temporary neutral ground. The single designation Malaya replaces two old ones—Straits Settlements and Malay States.

Sweeping revisions in place names result from the official restoration of the native spellings in Korea, Manchuria, Formosa, and Indonesia to replace forms imposed by the Japanese and Dutch. Fusan is now Pusan, Keijo is Seoul, Heijo is Pyongyang, and Chosen is Korea; while Batavia is Djakarta.

Dotted and solid lines show planned and completed sections of Russia's second railway across the vast reaches of Siberia (illustration, inside cover). Also indicated is the present state of long-disrupted Chinese rail lines. Other information ranges from ancient ruins to airports and oil fields; from the Great Wall of China to the American-built 1,068-mile oil pipeline across Arabia to Biblical Sidon.

The map is the fifth in the Society's postwar series of the continents. Australia, Europe, Africa, and South America preceded it; North America is forthcoming.

NOTE: For articles on the countries of Asia, refer to the *Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine* in your library.

SCHALEK FROM THREE LIONS

WATER CARRIERS OF JODHPUR, INDIA, USE JARS OF THE EAST AND GASOLINE CANS OF THE WEST

They and more than 300,000,000 countrymen gained independence last year when India became a sovereign democratic republic. Jodhpur lies in the west near Pakistan and near the Indian Desert. Nearly all water comes from public wells. The long flowing robes are called chuddars.